

DR. JORDAN ON HAWAII

Talks of His Work In the Island Waters.

HIS VIEWS ON DOMESTIC POLITICS

Annexation of Hawaii to California Not a Vital Question.

Among the passengers who are to sail on the Sierra today is Dr. David Starr Jordan, the president of Stanford University, who has been in the Islands for the past two months, making investigations along the line of his favorite science, ichthyology. In speaking of the work he and his associates had accomplished and of his impressions of the Hawaiian Islands, Dr. Jordan said yesterday:

"During the time the Fish Commission has been here it has captured 235 kinds of fish. Color notes have been made of twenty of these, so far. Of the different fish we have caught, seventy are new to science. Thirty-five of these were found in the waters of Honolulu and twenty of Hilo. Something like fifteen were found to be common to both places. The work of making laws for the protection of the fishing industry of the Hawaiian Islands will also devolve to a large extent upon the report of our commission. Unfortunately, we have been deprived of the assistance of Dr. Everman, who was an invalid during his entire visit. However, the rest of us feel that we know the conditions and the needs of things sufficiently well to be able, under his guidance, to frame such laws as will benefit the fishing industry of this Territory.

"As to the transplanting of foreign fish into these waters, I doubt if it can be done successfully. The fresh water streams are so small, and their channels are so precipitous, that I feel sure in saying it would not be worth the while. There are certain forms of edible mollusks that would, I think, do well in the waters of the Hawaiian Islands, and an attempt may be made to introduce them here.

"On the next steamer from the Coast we expect Dr. Oliver Jenkins, who has had, until the present time, the largest and most general collection of Hawaiian fishes to be found anywhere. In 1889 he visited the Hawaiian Islands at his own expense and made his collection. He began work upon them but was shortly after called to the chair of physiology of Stanford University, and his duties in that capacity have been so taxing that he has not had time for anything else. Of late, since he has had the trip to the Islands in view, he has made some systematic studies along the line that we too are following. He has also issued several pamphlets of late on Hawaiian fishes. The most recent of these came by the latest mail.

"As to the political and social conditions of Hawaii, I was familiar with them, to a certain degree, before I came. The state of things in the Islands is being exaggerated to no little degree in the East. Affairs are not half so bad as some of the newspapers try to make out. The problems of the Hawaiian Islands are those of the tropics, but under much more favorable circumstances than we find them elsewhere. The trade winds do much to preserve human life and make existence durable. Still, as I said, all the factors that are to be found in tropical problems are to be found here. Among these, and one unsolved as yet, is this one: Can the tropics be made to produce those social conditions that will make all men free and equal? So far, some form of slavery, either open or disguised, has existed in all countries between 25° degrees north and 25° degrees south. The problem is a new one, and its solution is veiled by the future.

"As to the native legislators, they will do their worst the first year they are in power, and will improve, I am sure, from one session to another. To insure absolute equality, the elective franchise theoretically should not be withheld from either the Chinese or the Japanese, but whether this would be the best thing for practical results is more than I or anyone else can determine.

"There seems to be a good deal of quarrelling here among opposing factions. This is always a characteristic of isolated communities, and will wear off as the Hawaiian Islands come more in touch with the outside world and take their place in the world at large.

"As to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands with California, considerable talk has been indulged in both for and against the measure. To me it seems hardly worth the while talking about, for I fail to see just how or where it is a vital question. It can certainly not take place until a cable connects the Hawaiian Islands with California. This, at the very least, will be not less than three or four years hence. Then,

too, the people of California will have to be consulted in the matter. I hardly believe that the people of the State which seems to have caused so much unrest in the hearts of the people here, would greet the proposition open armed. The people of California would not welcome the idea of having to wait for the election returns from Niihau to find who had been elected Governor.

"I have been quoted as saying certain things in the papers here on this subject. The entire matter arose out of a chance remark dropped by me on the street one day, and was immediately taken up, not because I had said what I did, but because these very same things had been said before by others. My own opinion is that Hawaii has her own problems to solve, and that she should settle them. More than that, I have no doubt she will dispose of them to her own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of every one concerned.

"It will be a long time, in my opinion, before Congress allows Hawaii to have the privileges of Statehood. My reason for this is based upon the attitude Congress has taken towards sparsely settled Territories clamoring to be admitted into the Union, since Idaho and Utah were allowed to come in. The population of these states was small but Congress, in order to swell the majority of a political party in Congress, allowed them to have what they asked. The result has been that the Republican party has never been able to depend upon their votes, and, for that matter, neither can the Democratic party. Congress will see that Hawaii does not want for anything at the same time this Territory will not be allowed to introduce any complex and puzzling factors in the game of national politics."

POLITICS OF THE CUBANS

In a Great Hurry for a New Constitution and Home Rule.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Cuban constitutional convention desires the promulgation of the Cuban constitution as the next logical step towards the formation of a new government, says a Tribune dispatch from Havana. The delegates think that it is useless to frame an electoral law until the constitution has been published. Merchants, planters and newspapers of all political opinion urge the speedy establishment of a new government. Some of the delegates say that the military authorities intimate that the constitution will not be promulgated at present.

Rumors current in Washington will interfere with the framing of an electoral law. The members of the convention desire to avoid any conflict in this respect, fearing an unfavorable result. Local public opinion is that matters must remain in their present condition until General Wood's recovery. The commercial and industrial interests protest against any delay, demanding the installation of a Cuban government in January.

VIEW OF GOMEZ.

NEW YORK, July 9.—According to the Herald's Havana correspondent, the utterances of General Maximo Gomez and T. Estrada Palma in the United States concerning the annexation of Cuba to the United States are criticized by many persons at the Cuban capital. The general understanding seems to be that the speakers referred to the distant future after the re-establishment of an independent government and after the people of Cuba have had a free opportunity to express a desire for annexation.

Much of the speeches of the two men is laid to the ordinary courtesy of guests of Americans and to the speakers' desire to smooth over the recent difficulties when Americans charged ingratitude and Cubans charged violation of promises and the use of force.

Others believe that the utterances were meant to prevent forcible annexation and so they represented that Cuba would voluntarily drift to the United States after having gained independence.

FELL INTO BOILING MUD.

Serious if Not Fatal Accident at the Yellowstone Park.

HELENA, Mont., July 9.—W. W. Wyllie, who has just returned from Mammoth Hot Springs, in Yellowstone Park, brings the report that two women, whose names were unknown, met with an accident while inspecting the boiling mud "pools" at the Thumb on Yellowstone Lake Saturday afternoon.

The women, a mother and her daughter, who entered the park by the Mauda route, fell into the natural cauldron where the boiling mud was waist deep and could only be rescued with difficulty.

They were taken to the Lake Hotel, where a physician said their injuries might prove fatal.

HELENA, Mont., July 9.—Reports received here today from Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park, state that the two women who fell into the boiling mud of the "Paint Pots" geyser at the Thumb on Yellowstone Lake are believed to be Mrs. Rabinovich and daughter of Brooklyn, N. Y. They, with a party of tourists, entered the park by way of Mauda. It is not known just how the accident occurred, but it is stated the unfortunate women were probably fatally burned by the boiling mud of the geyser, into which they fell nearly to their ankles.

THE STRIKE IS ENDING

Probably Terminated by Present Time.

OF INTEREST TO IRON AND STEEL MEN

Quick and Satisfactory Ending of Troubles That Promised Much Bad Blood.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—The strike of the American Sheet Steel Company and American Steel Hoop Company mill employees will probably be terminated next week. Arrangements were made in this city today for the holding of a joint conference in Pittsburgh between representatives of both companies, which are members of the United States Steel Corporation, and representatives of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tin Workers, for adjusting the existing labor troubles. The agreement to meet in conference means virtually a settlement of the strike, inasmuch as the operating officials of the hoop and sheet companies would not have consented to meet the workers' committee unless there was a good prospect of immediate settlement, and it may be accepted as a settled fact that all the mills now idle will be in operation the last of next week, and the strike which threatened the steel industry generally will be averted in its incipency.

It is stated on good authority that the conference will be held early next week, probably before Wednesday, and assurance is given that a settlement of the trouble will be speedily effected. The operating officials of the steel companies will meet the workers' committee, and as the question involved is not one of wages but of extension of organization control to so-called non-union plants, an agreement is likely to be readily made. Some minor differences also exist in the tin plate trade, and representatives of the American

Tin Plate Company and the workers will meet to adjust these.

The United States Steel Corporation has arranged terms with the Amalgamated Association for the union mills of the National Tube Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and one plant of the National Steel Company, with a prospect of a settlement at its other plants in the Youngstown district. The scale for the South Chicago and Joliet plants of the Federal Steel Company has been arranged and can only be terminated by one side giving ninety days' notice of a desire for a change. The other plant of this company, the Bay View works, is operated under a special scale, and no trouble in reaching an agreement is anticipated. The only trouble the big corporation has with the Amalgamated Association is with the American Sheet Steel Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company.

A statement tonight from a prominent Amalgamated official as to what brought about the proposition for a conference gives as the reason the fact that the American Tin Plate Company was given notice last week that if the steel hoop and sheet scale were not signed by the manufacturers by a certain date, naming a day in the near future, the Amalgamated Association's president would be instructed to enforce the authority given him by the constitution to call out union employees of the United States Steel Corporation. The enforcement of a general strike ordered by the Amalgamated Association would mean that 80,000 men in union mills would be directly affected.

All the independent iron and steel companies in the Pittsburgh district that have been operating union mills have signed the amalgamated scale except two firms, and these concerns are expected to sign as soon as the annual repairs are made. A special dispatch received at 2 o'clock from Steubenville, Ohio, says the scale for the big steel plant of the National Steel Company at Mingo was signed today. A special scale was prepared for these works, and signed today, giving the men an increase of 5 per cent over the wages paid last year.

Danish Princes Coming. COPENHAGEN, July 9.—Prince Christian, eldest son of the Crown Prince, intends to visit the United States on board his yacht in the spring of 1902, unless, in the meantime, the King's age should bring about the accession of the Crown Prince, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark also contemplate a trip to America in 1902.

More Filipinoes Surrender. MANILA, July 9.—There have been a number of additional surrenders to Col. Wint. In all fifty-nine officers and 475 men, and 256 rifles and 46 revolvers, have surrendered to him. Of the Ninth Cavalry deserters Dubose and Russell have surrendered, and Hunter and Victor were brought in by Bellarmine.

The National Education Association is in session in Detroit.

DR. CARTER SHOOTS EX-JUDGE RATHBURN AT MAKAO, OAHU

Suspected the Man and Watched for Him to Invade the Premises—Rathburn Wounded in an Arm.

Beautiful Makao, in the district of Koolauloa, on the windward side of this island, was almost the scene of a tragedy on Sunday night. Dr. Albert B. Carter, who owns the lands lying between Punaluu and Hauula and whose house is situated within a few yards of the beach at Makao, shot and wounded a trespasser on his premises shortly before midnight of Sunday.

The doctor shot twice, one shot only taking effect. The trespasser received the bullet in the right elbow, the ball coming out at the shoulder. He was not seriously injured as he immediately took to his heels and ran for dear life, evidently fearing that another shot from the doctor's gun might take a more deadly course.

For a while past Dr. Carter has been aware of the fact that some one was prowling around his premises under cover of darkness, evidently for no good purpose.

The doctor has kept watch for several nights past, stationing himself in a covered lanai, a little distance from the main house and situated just at the edge of the lawn which fronts the residence. He was determined that the trespasser should not escape him on Sunday night. Several times he had seen him before while on watch and had called him, receiving no answer, not seriously injured as he immediately took to his heels and ran for dear life, evidently fearing that another shot from the doctor's gun might take a more deadly course.

uncommon thing for suspicious characters to be passing on the road which runs along the beach. The doctor has always kept a revolver in his house.

The man from the stables came nearer. It was not until he was in the act of passing the lanai that the doctor made sure that he was not one of the laborers on the farm.

When just a little on the makai side of the lanai, the man paused, looked around in a stealthy manner, and then made a move as if he was going towards the house. His actions were altogether so suspicious that the doctor was convinced as to what the motives of the trespasser were.

Just as the intruder was slowly and carefully making his way to the house Dr. Carter leveled his revolver and fired. The darkness and the wind affected his aim and the bullet went wide of its mark. Before the trespasser had moved another step the doctor again fired.

There was a howl of pain, the man's right arm dropped helplessly to his side and then he turned and ran as fast as he could for the gate leading out onto the road along the beach. The doctor followed the retreating man and as the runner passed a window through which the light of a lamp threw a brightness on the road, the doctor recovered him at ex-District Magistrate W. K. Rathburn. Rathburn, whose home is in the direction of Punaluu from Makao, made all haste possible to get there.

Early yesterday morning Dr. Carter telephoned to High Sheriff Brown, notifying him that he had shot a trespasser on his premises the night before and that the intruder had moved to be Rathburn. The doctor said that he was ready to surrender himself to the police if necessary.

Dr. Carter was communicated with by telephone last night. He stated the facts of the case, saying that he had had good reason for believing that some one was trespassing on his premises, that he had watched to the limit in order to catch the intruder and that he had fired at him twice, one shot only taking effect, and that Rathburn was en route to take him to the hospital.

Dr. Carter is a married man, and his wife is a native of Hawaii. He is a well-known physician in the district, and his residence is in the direction of Punaluu from Makao.

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CRUELTY OF THE BOERS

Shoot Wounded Men Who Plead for Life.

RADICALS CLAIM BRITISH INCENTIVE

Parliamentary Paper Says Boers Are Kept in the Field by Deception.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily Mail gives sensational prominence this morning to mail advices from Vlakfontein, which attribute to the Boers inhuman atrocities that the censor would not allow to be described by cable.

"A couple of Boers," says the Daily Mail's correspondent, "who were armed with Martini walked around among the dead and dying. Some they turned over to see if they were dead. If it were otherwise, then one or the other of the Boers shot them as you would shoot an ox. I saw four killed in this way. One youngster pleaded for his life. I heard him say: 'Oh, Christ, don't!' and then, bang! went the rifle. That is what happened."

The Daily Mail protests vigorously against the suppression by the censor of such details.

MILITARY COMMENT.

NEW YORK, July 8.—British military men, says the Tribune's London correspondent, have been shaking their heads ominously over the disclosures made by a special correspondent of the Daily Mail, respecting the conduct of the Boer war, and the arbitrary suppression of facts by the press censors. They find evidence of what they have been expecting for a long time, namely, that Lord Kitchener is now allowed to be as thorough and ruthless as they think he ought to be, and that the government insists upon interfering with him for political reasons.

The radicals, on the other hand, assert that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's indictment of the government for conducting a barbarous warfare is fully sustained, and that Boer atrocities are the natural sequel to Lord Kitchener's drastic measures. There will be a heavy cross-fire of questions in the House of Commons in consequence of all these painful revelations, but Mr. Brodrick has a safe refuge in silence.

A parliamentary paper issued last night relating to the peace negotiations demonstrated that the Boer forces are in a very perilous state, and that the burghers are only kept in the field by unblinking perversions of Lord Kitchener's terms, and extravagant tales of Boer successes. The most notable instance of the latter is Dewet's statement that Cape Colony has risen to a man against the British and that in proceeding to invade the colony he killed General Knox. Other veracious statements are that the Czar has received a Boer delegation, introduced by Mr. Leyds, and that Kitchener was ready to land troops in England on November 1. The assurance given by Mr. Kruger that he had made arrangements in Europe by which the safety and comfort of the women and children in the refugee camps would be assured, has considerable influence with the Boer leaders in deciding to continue the fight.

BOER WAR CLAIMS. NEW YORK, July 9.—There was a close approach to a skirmish, says the Tribune's London correspondent, at the latest meeting of the commission to which the British foreign office has referred the European and American claims respecting the war in South Africa. The representative of the Dutch government and the chairman of the committee corrected and disclaimed each other for half an hour, until Sir John Ardagh took up a large scale of railway claims and sought to rule them out on the ground that the claimants were not neutral, but virtually belligerents. Nearly all the claims against the British government came through the Dutch foreign office. There are not more than a dozen American claims, and they are not important; but the proceedings are watched closely by Mr. Carter on behalf of the American embassy since larger claims may yet be presented.

DISCUSSING PEACE TERMS. NEW YORK, July 9.—At the Reform Club conference of the Liberal party today, unanimity in support of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seems almost assured, the Tribune's London correspondent thinks. Efforts will be made to head the cleavage in the party by formulating peace terms in South Africa which the whole party can support. It is understood that Lord Bessborough will not attend the Asquith dinner, but will probably issue a letter endorsing his views.

THE TRANSVAAL CONFERENCE. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The president of the British government today, according to the Tribune, will introduce a bill into the various mining and other concessions to the Transvaal. It is fully disclosed in a blue book covering this question which has just reached Washington. The subject is of the very first importance in the light of the war in Transvaal, as some of the most important concessions and mining rights are involved.

Officers and men of the Netherlands East India Corps, South Africa, have been ordered to leave their posts in the British.

confronting them is a result of claims from various concessionaries in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. Claims of vast amounts based on telegraph and railroad franchises granted by the Spanish government prior to the Spanish-American war have been made, and Great Britain's course may establish a valuable precedent.

Moreover, the most important of the concessions in our insular possessions and in Cuba are claimed by English corporations.

The issue was made last September, when Sir Alfred Milner, the South African commissioner, promulgated the famous order, giving notice that the British government reserves the right to recognize or modify any concession made by the late South African Republic, "without proper legal authority, or contrary to the law, or the conditions which have not been duly complied with, or which appear to affect prejudicially the interest of the republic." This last clause was of the most sweeping character, and the British government appointed a commission to pass upon the whole subject. This commission has made an exhaustive report, set out in the blue book. It lays down some important principles. One interesting statement in the beginning is this: "One of the first of September, 1900, her late Majesty annexed the territories and obliterated the sovereignty of the South African republic. It is clear that a state which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the state which ceased to exist, and that no court of law has jurisdiction to enforce such contracts if the annexing state refuses to recognize them."

The commission also asserts the right to "examine whether the rights which it is asked to recognize have in fact been duly acquired," a point of interest in the Cuban cable controversy. It accepts Sir Alfred Milner's most important suggestion in the declaration that the new government is justified in cancelling or modifying a concession when the maintenance of the concession is injurious to the public interest.

The conclusions of the commissioners have not yet been accepted and enunciated by the British government itself, so far as the blue book shows. The correspondence is brought up to April 19th last.

PERHAPS A RAID ON VENEZUELA

Consul General Esteves Talks of a Filibustering Expedition.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Consul General E. Gonzales Esteves believes that former President Andrade of Venezuela came to this city about three days ago incognito, having shaved off his beard. He also believes that Andrade came here from Havana by rail from Florida. Taking this in connection with the presence in the city of Nicholas Hernandez, a son of General Jose Manuel Hernandez, who is now in jail in Maracaibo for having been one of the leaders in a revolution against President Castro, and Andreas Pietri, a nephew of General Juan Pietri, also a revolutionist and a friend of Andrade, and Engel Fernandez, who is said to be here to buy arms for the Venezuelan revolutionary party, Consul General Esteves thinks that a filibustering expedition is soon to be started for Venezuela.

Pietri came here about two weeks ago and is living at Harlem. Hernandez has just reached here on the steamer Caracas. He went at once to the office of the Consul General and said he was looking for work. Senator Esteves promised to help him in his search. In the meantime detectives have been employed to watch the young man, who went to live at the house at which Pietri is. Consul General Esteves says that he has detectives watching Andrade and Fernandez also, and that a sharp watch will be kept for filibustering parties.

Both Hernandez and Pietri deny that they have any intention of taking part in any expedition to Venezuela. When asked if they would join a filibustering expedition if one were started, they said they were not in politics. General Juan Pietri is mentioned as the leader of the revolution in Venezuela if one is started.

TENANTS BARELY ESCAPED.

A Chicago Fire Which Threatens Tragic Consequences.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Two frame buildings at 872-974 Commercial avenue were totally destroyed by fire early this morning and twelve people barely escaped with their lives.

The injured—Mrs. Stanislaus Zinkus, seriously burned, will recover; Peter Rudowski, probably fatally burned.

The fire started by the explosion of a gasoline stove. The downstairs portion of the buildings was used as stores, while two families of Poles lived in the upper rooms. All the occupants were asleep when the fire broke out and the majority of them were overcome by the smoke and heat. Three policemen who discovered the fire succeeded in carrying all the occupants to places of safety. The financial loss was small.

King Edward's Title.

NEW YORK, July 9.—An agreement has been arrived at with the British cabinet as to the alteration in King Edward's title, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, but the Ministry are unlikely to introduce a bill unless there is prospect of its being treated as an unopposed measure.

Officers and men of the Netherlands East India Corps, South Africa, have been ordered to leave their posts in the British.

GOOD WATER AT M'BRYDE

**Bulls and Bears
Go to See Its
Sources.**

Summing up the financial affairs of McBryde plantation, the company has yet to call for \$350,000 in assessments this year, which will be levied during the next six months. The plantation will take off a crop next October which will have a market value of more than \$700,000. This will enable the estate to more than pay its way until January 1, 1903, when it will begin to take off a crop of not less than 15,000 tons. — Broker Robert Shingle.

The special party which went to Kaula last Thursday in the chartered steamer Mikahala to inspect the estate of the McBryde Sugar Company, returned yesterday morning on the W. G. Hall after spending about two days inspecting the pumping plant, natural mountain water resources, reservoirs and canals, and in enjoying the hospitality of Manager Stoddard and the McBryde brothers. The trip over to the Garden Isle was rough but it was on the return trip the members of the party were most affected by seasickness.

Owing to the disquieting rumors in stock and financial circles of late to the effect that McBryde plantation was in a bad way with her water supply and that a serious defection in financial results would accrue, the directors of the company made up a party of brokers and others interested in the estate that they might see for themselves just what the conditions were. It was rumored that the new wells yielded brackish and salt water which could not be used on the canefields. So persistent had these rumors become that the stock got a downward tendency. The consensus of opinion of those who went over the estate is that the water supply question is settled, and that although one or two wells do yield a salty water, yet the mountain water supply and that from the tunnels, together with that of the streams, leave no cause for alarm. The visitors were pleased with the condition of the cane now growing and expressed themselves as surprised at the quality of the soil, which is of a rich, dark-red hue. Cane brought to Honolulu of ten months' growth is quite thick, from ten to twelve feet tall and shows a generally healthy condition.

Those in the party were Col. J. H. Fisher, Fred. M. Lewis, A. J. Campbell, Harry Armistead, C. J. Falk, J. R. Galt and Robert Shingle, representing the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange; F. M. Hatch, W. A. Kinney, W. M. Graham, A. W. Van Valkenburg, George C. Potter, Isaac Dillingham, Clifford Kimball, all of Honolulu, and L. M. Vetteson of Lanai, together with press representatives. The visitors were piloted over the plantation by Manager W. J. Stoddard and Directors Alexander and Walter McBryde.

The party landed on Friday at Elele harbor used by the plantation, and which adjoins the Makaweli plantation, the two estates being divided by the Hanapepe stream which empties into Elele harbor. The company were met by Manager Stoddard and taken by train to the Manager's house, the residence occupied for so many years by Mr. Drier, former owner of Elele plantation. This is within a short distance of Elele mill, which is grinding a portion of the present crop amounting to about 2,200 tons, the balance awaiting the completion of the new mill about October 1 this year.

After breakfast at the plantation house the trip was taken through to Lawai, a distance of some eight miles by rail, the road running almost parallel to the seashore at about a 200-foot elevation above the sea. The railroad there is surrounded by fields prepared for planting the entire distance. Stops were made at various points of interest along the way, the first being made at a field of 180 acres, the cane from which is to be ground in the first experimental run of the new mill. It was the opinion of the party that this field of cane was in the same class as the fields of cane to be found in the pumping plantations of Oahu. The soil throughout the plantation was the red soil that is considered the best cane soil of the Islands. Several samples of the younger cane, together with some of the earth they were taken out of, were brought to Honolulu and will be on exhibition in the various brokers' office windows. The uniformity of the soil and its great depth were noticeable features in the inspection of this field.

Robert Shingle of the firm of Waterhouse & Co. and one of the most prominent brokers in Honolulu, in speaking of the investigations made on the McBryde estate said to an Advertiser reporter yesterday:

"Our attention was called to the analysis made of this soil by Dr. Maxwell, former director of the experiment station here, at the time the plantation was started. In his report he claimed that the soil of Wahiawa, which comprises a large portion of the plantation land, was the best soil he had ever analyzed for growing cane, and we were informed by the management that in this respect Dr. Maxwell's prediction

had been fully verified, their actual experience being that the soil retained moisture and needed much less water than had been anticipated."

Mr. Shingle states that the new mill is practically up, having the pipe fittings that are now being put in. In a number of respects the mill is quite different from the standard mill of the Islands. This was the mill ordered for the American Sugar Company, Molokai, and was, in fact, delivered at Kaula, and from there re-shipped to Elele, it having been purchased outright by the McBryde company. The most unique difference is in the buildings. Instead of one huge smokestack there are four small ones which connect with a porcelain boiler, which the manager stated had been in use in Cuba, where it is said to give satisfaction. The mill is the largest in the Islands, barring only the 500-ton mill being erected at Spreckelsville, Maui. The buildings are low, differing in that respect from those erected on Oahu. The management have no doubt that the mill will fully meet the guarantee of 150 tons per day and that the extraction and boiling capacity will be up to modern standards.

The buildings are mostly one-story high and are built after the Cuban style of sugar houses, the high wind prevailing there making a low building safer than a high one. The mill buildings were designed and furnished by Milliken Brothers of New York, and are being erected under the supervision of one of their superintendents. The plant consists of the following seven buildings: Receiving shed, mill and bagasse storage house, boiler house, classification house, pan house, masher and centrifugal house and sugar storehouse. The buildings are of steel frame throughout with corrugated iron sides and board roof. The girders and beams for the support of the floors and machinery are also of steel. The mill is designed to have a capacity of 1,500 tons of cane. The contractors expect to have it ready by October 1 next.

The cane to be ground in October is from a field planted very late and did not tassel. It was carried past tassel time by fertilizing. After an hour spent at the mill the party proceeded slowly through the fields of cane and the plowed land where the laborers were busy planting for the next season. There now remains from 800 to 1,000 acres to be planted, which, together with 600 acres of long ratoons and probably 400 of short ratoons, will make up the crop that goes in next year to be ground in 1903.

"The finest field we saw," continued Mr. Shingle, "is 100 acres below the mill. The samples brought back to Honolulu were taken from cane planted in September. At Lawai Gulch, which is the present terminus of the railroad, the party left the train and walked down to the valley where the Reider pump is being erected, having 10,000,000 gallons capacity daily, and which will be ready some time this month if there is any occasion for it. As a matter of fact, the supply of water from the two pumps already completed and at work in Hanapepe valley, adjoining Elele harbor, together with the mountain water, is more than enough to keep going the cane now under cultivation, and in all probability, from what the manager stated to me, the Reider pump, when completed, will not be used, but will be held until dry weather. The party were especially interested in inspecting this pump and its water supply, as it was known that very serious rumors had been afloat for some time that the supply was seriously affected with salt. The party found the management very frank on the water question and were informed at the start that at the Reider pump in Hanapepe the water had been found too salt to be used without being diluted. At the second pump we found that the water from the wells was not too salt to be used directly on the lands, yet it stood very high, the last analysis showing 107 grains.

"Manager Stoddard, in making his explanation of the water situation, stated that he himself was a firm believer in surface water as against artesian water when both were available, and that as a matter of fact he had developed a large amount of the surface supply in use at Spreckelsville, and on assuming charge at McBryde he commenced a search for surface water. Therefore the directors had been relying upon the fact that the plantation for a pumping concern was exceptionally favored in that it had an abundant stream of water, and therefore there was an abundance with which to dilute the saline water.

"The party found that the artesian water at Lawai has proved an exception as to quality and thus far has been fresh and pure, the water showing no traces of salt. We were informed that it never went over twelve grains, and carries one-half less salt than the artesian water system of Honolulu. Some of the party went down into the tunnels and made a personal inspection of the wells which are now being tapped by tunnels. It is believed by the management that the artesian water of Lawai will remain good, but Mr. Stoddard said if it did not there was no difficulty in developing surface water to take its place and in very short order. He said that in two months' time by driving tunnels for surface water in Hanapepe valley he had already developed sufficient water to render the pumps in that valley independent. He intimated strongly that he would continue to push the development of the surface tunnels until he had enough water from that source alone to supply the needs of the plantation. The supply already developed had enabled him to dispense with a large part of the artesian water. The upper wells and the purest water in that valley are being used, but are fortified by the surface water and also by the water from the Hanapepe river, which belongs to McBryde Sugar Company, and the manager had ceased to mix the pump water with the mountain water and that supply is available from now on.

"After a careful inspection of the pumping system at Lawai the party proceeded to Alexander McBryde's beach house at the mouth of Lawai valley, where Mr. McBryde and his brother Walter entertained the party with a spread. The beautiful shaded grounds and the fine sea bathing were fully appreciated by the visitors. After a rest of about two hours the party went in a motor to the extreme eastern limits of the plantation, passing through a small plantation purchased by the McBryde company from the estate of the late J. H. Smith and members of his family. The McBryde company has purchased and further developed this

plantation, the cane still being ground at the mill of the Koloa Sugar Company. It is the intention of the McBryde company to develop from both ends of the plantation and by the close of next year they hope to have an unbroken field of cane from Elele harbor to the village of Koloa, a distance of eight miles broken here and there by several gulches.

"Passing through Koloa the party turned westward and at 600 or 800 feet above sea level. Reaching the McBryde residence the party came upon the justly famous reservoir system of this plantation. It is believed, and there seems good ground for the belief, that as far as the storing of water is concerned this plantation has carried the proposition further and secured greater results than any other plantation on the Islands. The lay of the country is especially adapted for this method of storing water. The main supply is from the Wahiawa river, which is easily tapped at an elevation of 1,600 feet above sea level, so it can be let on, and with comparatively slight cost, on every inch of land of the company from Koloa to Elele harbor. The Wahiawa watershed adjoins the enormous water supply and watershed of Hanapepe valley. Unfortunately, the river in the last named valley lies in such a way that it is practically impossible to utilize the vast amount of stream water without an outlay that forbids the task. Of this I was informed by Mr. Stoddard. Hanapepe valley, four miles inland, is probably not more than 150 feet above the sea level, whereas in the adjoining valley the Wahiawa river bed is 1,600 feet above sea level, with the result that the storm water of Wahiawa is entirely within the control of those who are fortunate enough to be its owners.

"Curiously enough, while we were there some of the trade freshets came down as if made to order, and we had the pleasure of witnessing at the head of the storm water tunnel built by the McBryde company, a practical exhibition of the utility of their reservoir system. The water was seen passing out of the ditch through a tunnel 1,600 feet long, make its way to the reservoir system below the McBryde homestead at an elevation of 1,600 feet above sea level. When we left there were two reservoirs brimful of mountain water, from which a bountiful stream is taken every day for use on the fields below. The plantation, outside of Hanapepe valley, has exclusive control of the surface water of three perpetual mountain streams, Wahiawa, Lawai and Kahalo, and a large interest in the waters of Koloa, comprising the east wing of the plantation. These streams, in dry weather, are calculated to yield 5,000,000 gallons daily, and in ordinary weather the supply is even more. The value of the reservoir system, and the important part it plays in the plantation development was thus explained to us by the manager:

"The plantation has now a storage capacity for 400,000,000 gallons. A big freshet will fill these reservoirs. That would give 10,000,000 gallons daily for forty days, but during those forty days at least 5,000,000 gallons daily will come into the reservoirs from the normal sources of the company's systems, and the probabilities are that the amount will be more, but taking even 5,000,000 gallons, the supply is equal to the demand. They have also another 200,000,000 gallons stored up, which would be 10,000,000 daily for another twenty days, and in that twenty days, additional water would naturally accumulate from the regular sources. The manager believes it would be ten chances to one that during the interval of time in using up the water resulting from one large flood, company would have one or more floods, which would keep carrying the water supply along independent of the pumps. The manager pointed out to us two large reservoirs that carried the plantation last winter with little or no pumping. The day our party was there a freshet occurred in Lawai valley, which, in the absence of reservoirs in that section went down to the sea.

"On Friday night the company divided in two parties, one stopping at Mr. McBryde's private residence, and the other at the plantation house at Elele. Early on Saturday morning these parties and were driven to the head of the reservoir system, and witnessed the freshest water passing through the tunnel. From there the party was driven to the pumping station at Hanapepe, where the pumps were run for the benefit of those present, and they saw the water being pumped into the reservoirs in that valley and made a personal inspection of the development work for surface water being continued by Manager Stoddard. The bed of the Hanapepe valley, as explained to the party, consists, for some seventy or ninety feet below the sea level, of boulders of loose gravel, and it was from this formation that pure surface water was being drained by the tunnel."

The party left satisfied that the management had reached a sure and entirely satisfactory settlement of the water question, and they believe that the pumps will have to be used but a short time during each year. The estate covers a vast territory, comprising some 18,000 acres, the upper part being used for ranch purposes, from which the beef supply for the laborers and employees of the plantation is obtained.

A noticeable feature of the plantation proposition is that it is on a fee simple basis, the entire rental paid by the company not exceeding \$2,000 per annum. Manager Stoddard predicted unqualifiedly to the visitors a bright future for the plantation. He said: "I consider the water question for the pumps, which was a vexatious one, as settled today. It gives me no anxiety whatever. The end is in sight today, and it is now neither a question of land or water. The limitation rests in the labor question, as it does with every plantation on the Islands. With our land and water we are ahead of our labor."

Manager Stoddard thinks that at least the labor question is a serious one, but he claims for the McBryde plantation that it is one where conditions are favorable to the retention of a fair share of the available labor of the Islands. The climatic conditions, he claims, are inviting. The manager stated to the party that one of the reasons for the labor troubles on the plantation came from the fact that there were two rival contractors, and a great deal of friction developed between them, and he came to the conclusion that it was best to cut the Gordian knot at once, so he dismissed one of them, who took away with him his laborers. This manager stated as being a mistake, and the plantation work had suffered considerably as a result. The work of those men have already returned to the plantation, evidently concluding that the McBryde was good enough to stay

STATEHOOD IS HIS AIM

**Wilcox Has a Bill
Ready for Congress.**

Delegate Wilcox is one of those from whom the county annexationists will receive cold comfort. He will neither be one of the number nor will he allow any possible misconception of where he stands. This information comes in the shape of an interview with the Delegate of the Territory, which was given out in Washington and which has been widely printed in the Mainland press. Wilcox says that while he knows that he will not be successful at once, he has determined that he will introduce at the next session of Congress a bill providing for the admission to Statehood of this Territory. This he will do to serve notice that there will be no time wasted by the people here in their endeavor to secure full admission to the sisterhood of States. Neither continuance as a Territory nor annexation to California will suit the people, according to Wilcox.

"We want to become a State," said Delegate Wilcox, "and I shall introduce my bill next winter. The sooner we start work the sooner will we meet with success."

"Some day Hawaii will be a State, and it will not be many years. What we want right now is a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu. I have a bill already prepared, which I will introduce when Congress meets, to authorize the laying of a cable between the island and California. I do not care whether the cable is laid by a corporation or by the Government."

"I am told there are numerous business men who are eager for the necessary authority to lay a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to the Philippines. I am satisfied the next Congress will enact the necessary legislation."

The plantation has now its full complement of men. Manager Stoddard is strongly in favor of united action among plantation managers, and believes that if they stand together and be true to their agreements, that a great many difficulties can be avoided.

Before leaving the visitors were informed by the directors present that the board of directors had recently adopted the policy of stopping the permanent improvement account except where they were needed for immediate use, it being to their view that under existing conditions all improvements should be postponed until actually required for immediate use. One of the directors said:

"We understand that as a result of this impression has got out that the McBryde plantation is in deep water financially. As a matter of fact it is not, but the board of directors proposes that it shall not go beyond conservative limits which might lead it into such a predicament, and it also proposes making a showing at the end of the fiscal year that will demonstrate the wisdom of going slow, curtailing additional permanent improvements. If we rest our improvement work with the completion of the new mill, and the completion of the tunnels for surface water, we have land here and all other facilities for two large crops before raising our hands to do general improvement work. While it is very well to have everything completed and ship-shape, it is still better to have our financial condition above question."

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JULY 16

The usual claimant for Funston's honor comes after the event. He never appears beforehand.

Some of the purchasable San Francisco weeklies are beginning to take an interest in Hawaiian politics at the usual low price per line.

The proposal to bring Filipinos here to work in the cane fields strengthens the argument of those who want a strong militia establishment in these islands.

About the time the pumice was thrown on the surface of Hawaiian waters by volcanic action there was a submarine disturbance on the coast of California—a circumstance which revives interest in Gerret P. Serviss' idea of an intimate connection between the seismic areas of Hawaii and the neighboring State.

It is more than likely that the Seamen's Union is making itself liable to prosecution in the United States courts as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. The same law that broke up the coal trust in San Francisco and the plumbers' trust here is good against any combine which interferes, as the Seamen's Union appears to be doing, with commercial operations.

The condition of McBryde is like that of many other plantations the stock of which is depressed. The land and water values are all there and are being added to; the prospects of big crops and a sure market for them are excellent; the labor conditions are not nearly so black as they are painted. What trouble there is comes from a want of confidence for which there seems to be no adequate basis.

The bogus Washington letter is again in evidence. This time it recites that the President has called for an explanation of the pardons of the three lawyers whom the First Circuit Court tried to railroad into jail, and that he is again agitated over land questions here. We assume that even since ceased to take alarm at these tuppenny sensations, but if not there is a fine opening in Hawaii for a wisdom-tooth dentist.

The passing of the Legislature is at hand, the Acting Governor being now engaged in going over the Appropriation bill, which will be introduced very soon. The grand total of the appropriations is sufficient to indicate that there will be room for many men on public improvements during the year, while the amount of the probable deficit will be decreased materially should President McKinley approve the bond-issue plan. This would leave such a small amount of registered warrants that the appropriation for interest will more than take care of emergencies.

The Federal authorities are doing all in their power to arrange for the fumigation of Oriental cargoes; and the taking over of the quarantine or channel wharf is a step in the right way for the isolation of that structure reduces the danger of infection. That the precautionary measures, of keeping the ships from the Orient six feet from the wharf and placing rat guards on the lines are practically useless may be seen by any one who takes the trouble to notice those guards, which are in two pieces and are so often poorly put in place that they afford absolutely no protection from microbe-infected rodents.

IMPROVING ISLAND HERDS.

The plan to provide a market exclusively for the sale of Island beef may have more in it than the mere supply of the consumers. With a demand for all the cattle that may be raised on the islands, the direct result would be that the attention of the graziers would be turned to the improvement of their herds and the turning out of better cattle and more of them.

The decrease of the herds of the islands has been most remarkable. For this condition there are two reasons. First, of course, would come the absorption of the grazing areas in the sugar estates. Next would come the interbreeding of the cattle, due to the failure of the graziers to import new blood for sires. This has been carried on in some of the districts of the islands until there must be new blood or the herds will fall away below the point of financial profit. Where the new blood has been brought into the herds, there has been not only an increase in the productivity of the ranch, but the quality of the beef which is turned out is superior to that which was obtained under the old blood conditions.

There have been tried many of the old thoroughbred lines, and all have succeeded here in the past. The cattle have been easy to fatten and have produced good returns for the investment. On good grass the cattle fatten so that there is no need of stall-feeding. This means that with fair demand there should be good returns from cattle raising on all the islands of the group, and that there will be offered in the small holder a new means of securing a return from the mountains. On the sides of the mountains of the various islands of the group there are rough patches which would also be the most eager to receive all that is possible from the mountainous regions to raise from a couple to a dozen head of cattle. The return from the herd would more

than pay the taxes and the clothing account of the whole family. For instance, on Maui recently there has been such an increase in the value of cattle that the small owner has found his stock worth after five hundred percent more than it was a year ago. With a market here which will offer the freshly killed meats of the island-fed beef to the people, there will soon develop the fact whether or not the people want that sort of beef or whether they want the frozen meats from the mainland or the South. In either event the value of the island cattle will be speedily discovered. Should the people fix the price, for their demand will do so, at a figure higher than is now paid for the meat supply of the city, there will be a resultant boom in cattle.

THE FINANCES.

The Appropriation bill, carrying \$2,149,833.50 for the salaries and pay roll for the biennial period beginning July 1st, 1901, is complete and a scanning of the items will be of interest to all who have followed the discussions which have attended the making of the bill. On its face the bill shows an increase over the estimates in many places. The heads of departments are the principal gainers, but in many instances the increases go all along the line.

The bureau totals of the current expense bill also furnish some food for thought. These items are those covering the public business and that there will be many items which will not receive attention goes without saying. The large size of the bill gives color to the belief that the Independent members were not averse to making this measure so large that it would be impossible for any one to imagine that the Territory could be run without added revenues. But there is such a thing as doing that kind of a job too well. The very stuffing of the bill may defeat the purpose of the men who placed so much in it. There is no mandatory injunction that goes with an appropriation for public works. The men in charge of the bureau have some discretion and should it be impossible to see where the money is to come from it is fair to believe that not all these works will be pushed into the new assessment which will mean a large increase in the taxes there will be ample money in the Treasury to carry on the business of the Territory, even if on an abridged scale, and that was what the Independents first declared they would compel. They may get much of it. With a credit which will assure the borrowing of enough money to take care of the pay rolls and a careful selection of those public works which should be pushed, there seems no reason to believe that there will result any of the dire happenings which the calamity howlers and extra session boomers are prophesying. The Territory will be in good shape, even if there may not be all that one would wish. But if one will dance to the Home Rule hula hula one must expect to pay the bill.

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

General Wood is improving. San Diego's carnival has closed. The Khedive is visiting the Sultan. The Colorado mine strike is ended. A Moorish embassy is visiting Berlin. The heat wave in the East is breaking.

Versailles, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. F. M. Lyons, the Sacramento convict, is dead. Santa Clara fruit shipments are very light this year.

Admiral Cronwell will command the European station. The French submarine boat, Gustav Zede, is a success.

The wife of Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, is dead. The Wabash system may begin a passenger rate war.

The Czar favors moral training in the Russian schools. Carnegie says he does not wish to be mayor of New York.

Hill is to rebuild the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad. Karl Felix Schaeffer, the Berlin banker, killed himself.

Alfred Vanderbilt has bought himself a home in the Adirondacks. Judge Ferdinand E. Earhardt, postmaster of New Orleans, is dead.

At present, the Farragut is the only named war vessel at Mare Island. Professor Johannes Schmidt, the famous Indo-German scholar, is dead.

In a recent electrical storm at Fort Erie, Ontario, three people were killed. W. A. Ash, charged Julian Flint, the writer who is suing him, with forgery.

The leather workers have formed a union, with headquarters at Philadelphia. The business section of Wilbur, Spokane, Washington, has been destroyed.

The San Jose Cured Fruit Association and the Packers' Company are at a deadlock. Hereafter the army casualties will not be mailed, but mailed, like other army reports.

On the 17th, Minister Conger sails from San Francisco on the Nippon Maru for China. Edward Baupre, a French Canadian, twenty years old, is eight feet high, and still growing.

It is denied that the Morgan-Rockefeller interests will establish an international bank in Paris. The Orlando, a Mississippi river steamer, sunk near Duane, Ark., recently. No lives were lost.

George E. Roberts, now at the head of the cottage department, may be made Comptroller of the Currency. Harry Smith, a gifted youth of San Jose, has disappeared, leaving behind him a large number of unpaid bills.

American and British capitalists will start a direct steamship line from Christiania and Copenhagen to Chicago. Joseph Morrison, the elder of Mrs. Morrison, has been given five years in the penitentiary of Kansas, at hard labor.

Harry Wickham, a young son of H. Wickham, of San Jose, was found in a field near his home in San Jose, with the head crushed. The mother and the father are both in jail.

Richardson, a young son of H. Richardson, of San Jose, was found in a field near his home in San Jose, with the head crushed. The mother and the father are both in jail.

Pierre Lorhard is very weak. France has put eyes upon Morocco. A British war ship may be despatched.

Congressman Stokes of North Carolina is dead. There were 94 casualties in Chicago on the 14th.

The British troops are pillaging Canadian villages. The five new infantry regiments are almost killed.

The Labor Party threatens a revolution in Belgium. There is no plague scare at Rio Janeiro.

A railroad rate war is a possibility in the States. Another Peary relief expedition is being formed.

Floods in Shanghai have drowned 4,000 people. The British Mediterranean fleet is to be strengthened.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 to Detroit for a library. The Filipino prisoners on Guam are being well treated.

Major Edie has been ordered to the Columbia barracks. James F. Yeatman, the St. Louis philanthropist, is dead.

The torpedo boat Hiddle averaged 26.5 knots on her trial run. Myron Herrick of Ohio may be appointed ambassador to Italy.

India will have not more than 1,000,000 quarters of wheat for export. Langtry's daughter is engaged to the eldest son of Lord Wimborne.

Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota is dead of heart disease. There is a growth of friendly feeling between France and Germany.

Owing to the income tax British revenues have increased \$2,440,000. Jacob S. Rogers, formerly owner of the Rogers Locomotive Works, is dead.

The burning of a Hoosac Tunnel dock at Boston \$200,000 damage was done. Modjeska, now in Poland, will return to the United States on a starring tour.

Stevenson at Stockton, Cal., have gone out and may tie up the wheat shipments. The business section of Williams, A. T., has been swept by a million dollar fire.

The full report of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be made in about a month. The growth of the surplus of cash in the Treasury during the past year was \$2,000,000.

La Comandante Curtis of the Gunboat Vixen is in a critical condition from appendicitis. J. P. Morgan & Co. have bought the Northern Pacific and Alaska Steamship companies.

Fire destroyed Chinatown at Jackson, Cal., with losses of \$2,000. One Chinese lost his life. Roentgen rays caused the death of Emil Clausen at Monterey from paralysis of the lungs.

A quarter million dollars worth of new revenue stamps were sold in New York on July 1. Dion Boucicault, the actor, and Irene Vanclough, the actress, were married in London recently.

Lillian Nordica will open the new Wagner theater at Munich as Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde." The official report upon the test of the battleship Illinois shows the speed was 17.49 knots per hour.

Adolph C. Vogner, an Austrian count, will fill the chair of German and French at Stanford next year. Eugene Stumbaugh has been arrested in San Francisco for the murder of M. Marshall at Wilburton, I. T.

By a collision at Rock Springs, Wyo., the Union Pacific ferry was wrecked and fifteen persons badly injured. Landed oil has been advanced to eighty cents a gallon, an increase of twenty-five per cent within the past month.

William A. Brandes, convicted at Oakland of the killing of his daughter, has been sentenced to Folsom for ten years. Denmark is said to have sought the advice of England about settling her West Indian islands to the United States.

Frank M. Daniel, convicted of the murder of Claire Fitch at Portland, Ore., has gone to the penitentiary for fifteen years. Consolidation of all the bituminous coal properties in the United States is being prosecuted, it is said by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Edna Wallace Hopper is sole legatee of the estate of her mother, Josephine Dunsen, who died recently at Oakland, Cal. Americans at Skagway, Alaska, are convinced that the Canadians are trying to steal the town, and hoist the British flag over it.

The "covey preacher," L. G. Brock, committed suicide, after declaring his innocence of a serious charge brought against him.

M. B. Norton, a young business man of Pacific Grove, Cal., has disappeared, owing to losses at poker. He left his wife and children destitute. Three school boys wounded three people and plundered a safe on a Northern Pacific train, near Great Falls, Montana, and \$50,000 were secured.

The increase in the number of pensioners on the rolls of the Pension office during the past year was 2,500. The number of new pensions was 4,612. By the breaking of one of the storage dams in the Blue Lakes, considerable damage was done along the valley of the Mokelumne river in California.

A rate war is threatened in California arising from the action of the Santa Fe road in making a grab of nearly all of the discharged soldier business.

Two men who were crowded into a little shanty in the Chicago water front were killed by lightning, during a fierce thunderstorm. One had escaped.

An American syndicate has bought the International Sleeping Car Company from the Belgian company and will transfer the business to Chicago. Locomotive Builder Rogers has left behind \$500,000 and \$300,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of New York, making ample provision for his relatives, who are to fight the will.

Victor Hutvagner, a former monk, was attacked by a mob while delivering an anti-Catholic lecture and drew a revolver to defend himself. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Russia has installed a civil administration at Newchwang, Manchuria, and this is taken to mean that there will be another move toward occupation. Other powers advise that China open Manchuria to the world to forestall Russia.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa has pardoned S. B. Dawson who, after long stay, discovered the secret of making Damascus steel. When about to exploit it through a company he was sent to prison for life for murder. By the efforts of his partners and to save the secret of making the steel, the man has been released.

James H. Hunsaker, member of the Kentucky Parliament and for years director of the House of Representatives, has arrived in London for a holiday. In an interview he referred to the way in which American capital is flooding Canada.

Andrew Carnegie is said to be looking down the barrel between Canada and the United States. The Americans are all of one mind, but they are not all of one mind. When this is accomplished, the United States will be a better place than it is now. The Americans are all of one mind, but they are not all of one mind.

The three wife of the Sultan is dead. John Fiske, scholar and historian, is dead. John W. Towne, a Santa Cruz pioneer, is dead.

The Presbyterian Synod of Mexico is in session. Students are rioting in Mexico against the clergy.

Quito has been restored in the Argentine Republic. There is a general exodus from Dawson to Nome.

Dowdites were pitted with eggs in Evanston, Ill. Both sides are firm in the Los Angeles laundry strike.

The fourth was observed as a fete day in Porto Rico. The President will spend the heated term in Canton.

At Gov. Pinero's funeral 50,000 persons viewed the body. Train robbers at Wagner, Mont., got away with \$11,500.

Four thousand Japanese troops will summer in Chi-li. Franz Renz, the great German circus proprietor, is dead.

The Santa Fe has withdrawn from the "Western freight pool." The Dolphin from Skagway brought down \$50,000 in gold.

Assistant Secretary Hackett will leave the Navy Department. The Indian government has spent \$13,000,000 to relieve famine.

There is a great gathering of Christian Endeavorers at Cincinnati. On July 2 hundreds of people in the East flocked to the heat.

Returning soldiers fired promiscuously from a train in New Mexico. Dr. Kinyoun will go to China and Japan to investigate the plague.

A. B. Kittredge will succeed the late Senator Kyle by appointment. The big Homestead Hotel at Hot Springs, Va., has been burned.

There were eight cases of heat prostration in Washington on July 6. Chinese troops may be permitted to encamp seven miles from Peking.

There were three casualties in a Baltimore and Ohio collision July 6. Controller Davies has resigned his office to go for Senator from Illinois.

On August 6th several large tracts of land will be opened in Oklahoma. The foreign districts of Peking are now being surrendered to the Chinese.

Judge Taft has been inaugurated as civil governor of the Philippines. So far, the total attendance at the Pan-American exposition has been 1,783,811.

A memorial building to George Washington may be erected at the capital. A boy murdered his playmate at Albany, N. Y., and then hanged himself.

Earl Russell knelt at the bar of the House of Lords on his arraignment there. There will be no elections in Kansas this fall owing to the biennial election law.

The Pope will send an agent to the City of Mexico to investigate clerical scandals. Andrew Carnegie has given San Francisco \$50,000 for free public library buildings.

Dr. Leyds has issued a protest against the "barbarous treatment of Boer women." Owing to the failure of the June negotiations the Boers will continue their fight.

During the first six months of this year, 65,742 immigrants arrived from Germany. The Porto Rico assembly unanimously asks for free trade with the United States.

St. Agnes' church, Brooklyn, was destroyed by lightning on July 2. Loss \$350,000. The Hattingsfeldts have begun suit against the Huntington estate to get more money.

At a negro dance near Texarkana, Texas, two negroes were killed, and two wounded. On July 5 a severe thunder storm visited New York inflicting much damage by lightning.

The principal part of the business district of Wilbur, Wash., has been destroyed by fire. Parliament may exempt from duty American sweetened canned apricots and pulp sugar.

Publications now paying one cent a pound for mail carriage may have to pay eight cents. Indians on the Skeena river, B. C., have conspired 30 Japanese to prevent them fishing.

Fifty summer girls formed a bucket line and saved Larkspur, Cal., from destruction by fire. The Agricultural exports of the United States have increased greatly during the past five years.

Mr. Annus, Post and Oscar Norris of St. Paul were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the St. Croix river. An Englishman commands the Filipino insurgents on Mindoro island and has with him several American deserters.

Jim Jones and his seventeen-year-old niece were murdered at Turner, Ark. The house set on fire. No clues.

The British naval building program for the year includes three battleships, six cruisers and ten torpedo boat destroyers. Mortimer Nye, former Lieutenant Governor of Indiana is dead. He was stricken while delivering a 4th of July speech.

Dr. Watts, the man whose vote elected President Hayes, died in Portland, Oregon, last week, aged seventy-one years. John Gardner killed his wife, wounded her mother, and then blew out his own brains, at Madera, California, on the 6th.

The Beamer Old Dominion, running from Boston to New York, was grounded near the Connecticut line on the 5th. John Arbuckle of New York is fitting up three vessels for deep sea hotels. They will leave New York at 6 o'clock p. m. returning at 6:30 in the morning.

The Vatican is preparing to secure the immigration of new clergymen to the Philippines and Cuba, owing to the Spanish leaning of the present priesthood. Fourteen arrests have been made in connection with the robbery of the Houkang and Shaohang Bank. The principal thief has sailed for Madras with \$25,000.

The strike of the Reading railroad shopmen has been settled, the union agreeing to settlement of wages by a joint committee of men and superintendents. Major Fruden, appointed a paymaster in the Regular Army in May, has resigned. While on duty was riding a blind horse at Fort Point, Mass., they were fired upon by negro inmates. Many shots were exchanged. Four negroes were killed and one has since died of his wounds.

The Russian sailor Vasing might have been destroyed at Greenland if a gunner had not shot down a Russian plane in front of the Russian coast. The Russian sailor was loaded with ammunition shells, stopping him and suffering from the explosion.

The Russian sailor Vasing might have been destroyed at Greenland if a gunner had not shot down a Russian plane in front of the Russian coast. The Russian sailor was loaded with ammunition shells, stopping him and suffering from the explosion.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 14 N. St. South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been with out appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There are 300 Chinese out on the laundry strike. Mr. E. R. Stackable is making a business trip to Hilo.

The engagement of Attorney General E. P. Dole to Miss Elinor E. Gallagher, of San Francisco, is announced.

Jailor Charles Moore, luna John Moore, and guard P. Kumala, have been dismissed for allowing Fujihara to escape.

Governor Dole, who, with Mrs. Dole, is at present in the Kona district of Hawaii, is improving daily, though his return home is still indefinite.

On June 19th, Eleanor Alice Simpson, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Simpson, was married at Chatham, Ohio, to Frank Cooke Atherton.

Land Commissioner Boyd says he has written to Attorney General Knox for advice as to renewal of leases to corporations, and as to new leases. He will not act in either case until he hears from Washington.

A suit has been brought against Mrs. Nettie E. Scott and the Kona Sugar Company by Esther N. and E. K. Pillo, to cause the defendants to terminate a lease to fifty acres of land in North Kona. The plaintiffs allege a large sum is due them for rent.

The residence of Gus Gordes in Kailua, near the Catholic Church, was burned to the ground yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. The house and contents were both total losses. The value of the residence was \$1,500. Neither the house nor the personal effects of the owner were insured.

The fair and luau held at the Drilled Saturday afternoon and evening, in aid of the congregation of St. Augustine's Chapel, Waikiki, was a financial success, from the statement of receipts given by Mrs. P. W. Macfarlane, president of the function, which are as follows: Door, \$230; fancy table, \$289.80; candy, \$63.15; flowers, \$135.85; cigars, \$95.00; lemonade, \$60.00; coffee, \$16.75; ice cream, \$48.25; fish pond, \$7.95, making a total of \$1,038.65. There are 900 tickets outstanding yet to be heard from, and the expenses will not exceed \$350.

Lizzie Christley has filed a libel for divorce in the Circuit Court against her husband, Thomas Christley, alleging inhuman conduct and general brutality as a cause for action. The plaintiff states they were married on November 20, 1893, at San Diego, California, and up to July 2, 1901, she lived with her husband in this city. There was born subsequent to the marriage two children, Llewellyn W. Christley, a boy aged 5 years, and Beatrice Christley, a girl aged 4 years.

When the next transport from the Coast arrives here en route to Manila, a large party of Honoluluans, fifteen in number, will take passage for the Philippines capital, H. S. Townsend and J. A. Hiltz, both of whom have been connected with the public schools of Honolulu for several years, leave with their families to commence their new duties in the archipelago. Mr. Townsend has been assigned to an inspectorship of schools in Mindanao, and Mr. Hiltz will have the supervision of instruction in drawing in Manila public schools.

The Sierra brought 200 sacks of mail, seven days' later newspaper files and the following passengers: Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Miss E. Williams, R. A. McKeague, J. W. Springston, wife and two children, H. Gordon Spencer, A. B. Watson, H. Shakt, F. C. Evans, R. V. Smith, Karl Lambert, Mrs. Ivers, J. G. Woolley and wife, Dr. E. O. Cochrane, Mrs. Haskell and child, O. J. Fetter, wife and child; Fran J. Lang, E. F. Foster, C. Williams, A. Scott, Miss J. T. McIntyre, Mrs. H. R. Lennell, W. J. Eklof, A. E. Schaeffer, Jno. Cunningham, H. A. Gilbertson, J. W. Earle, R. Ivers, Captain P. Smith, Miss R. Schube, M. G. Eklof, W. G. Baugh, E. C. Medare, Chas. Burkes, J. N. M. Dear, Miss R. Tom.

PAUL ISENBERG ABROAD.

He and Mrs. Isenberg Are Among the Swiss Mountains.

The following postal card explains itself: Kurhaus Tarasp, Engadiner Schweiz, June 16, 1901.

Editor Advertiser—Aloha from Switzerland. Mrs. Isenberg and I are both enjoying our stay here, 4,900 feet high. The mountains all around us are covered with snow. I intend to tour Switzerland thoroughly in three weeks from today. Aloha to all friends. Enjoy getting the Advertiser.

PAUL H. ISENBERG

Fujihara's Escape.

Fujihara the convicted Japanese murderer of a fellow-countryman escaped in the early hours of Thursday morning. The death watch that has constantly watched him since his capture in the Hills did not sleep, and the Japanese taking advantage of the fact "ransomed the watch." When seen by a representative of the Tribune's Honolulu Office he seemed to have him back in distance via the United States.

It is said that Fujihara when he left his cell and heading toward the door through the hands of his death watch, was seen to have been of the role dead to the world—Milo Tikhon.

BUSINESS CARDS

LYLE A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 104, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

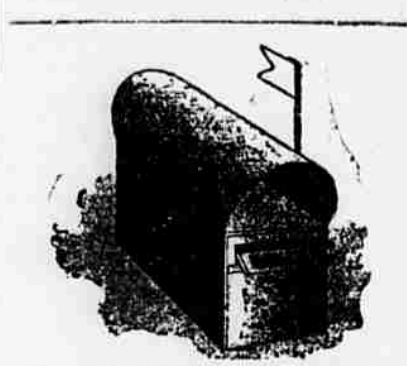
HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

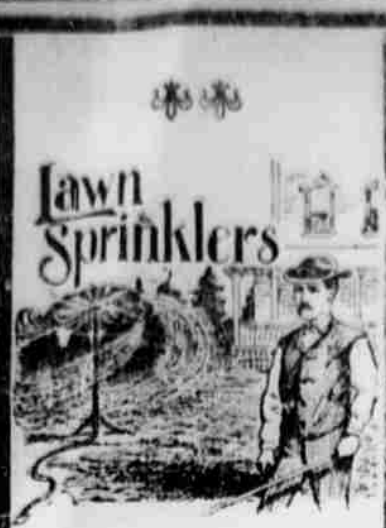
WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED. LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.





We now have a

Special Rubber Garden Hose

which we can guarantee.

All of our customers who have bought hose from us, which has not lasted for one year will receive a discount of 25 per cent on their next purchase, and also a written guarantee for one year.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

—Dealers in—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND HOUSEFURNISHING UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED JEWEL STOVES and REFRIGERATORS. GURNEY

Will Keep

Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses

SCLEAN

And PURE

And in Good Condition.

One Pint will make a Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co
Fort Street.

WANTS CASH PAID OVER

Acting Gov. Cooper Makes Formal Demand.

With more than two hundred thousand dollars lying idle in bank, which funds heretofore have always been used by the Government when there was call for them, the Treasury of the Territory may be forced to borrow at local banks and pay interest for the same. This condition arises from an agreement entered into between Wray Taylor, after the Immigration Bureau of which he had been secretary had passed out of existence, and the officials of the First National Bank, in which institution the funds are now on deposit. To complicate matters, the situation, has entered the light and promises to make a hard contest to prevent the cash from leaving the vaults of the bank. That this would be a profitable transaction for the institution may be gathered from the fact that the money pays no interest. In case the Treasury is compelled to borrow to meet salary pay rolls, the expense to it will be about \$750 a month, as only \$150,000 may be so borrowed.

The pitfall concerning this fund was discovered June 29th. On that date Acting Governor Cooper, feeling that there would come a shortage in the ready money in the Treasury, called at the First National Bank, Wray Taylor being at that time out of the Territory, and presented his checks for \$100,000. He was told that the money had been placed on deposit by Taylor with the understanding that not more than \$25,000 would be withdrawn at one time, without notice of sixty days. Mr. Cooper at once returned to the office and wrote a letter to the president of the bank saying that it was his intention to transfer the entire amount to the Treasury of the Territory.

On that same day he received from President Cecil Brown an acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter, reaffirmation of the existence of the agreement with Wray Taylor, and finally the statement that the money would be turned over to the Territorial Treasurer at the expiration of the limit of time. It was in this shape that the matter rested until the Chinese Consul, acting under a misapprehension of the situation, served notice upon Taylor and the bank that he would make strong objection to any transfer of the money.

Acting Governor Cooper said yesterday that he maintained that there was no ground for any protest. The money bank on deposit, which had been originally in the Postal Savings Bank, was put there for a specific purpose—the return of any Chinese who might want to go back to their homes. Until they were ready to depart they had no claim upon the money. In fact, in the opinion of the Acting Governor the money should be used first in purchase of a ticket for the returning laborer and what remained should be given to him. In this view of the matter there would be no ground for questioning the actions of the Government until some laborer had applied for his deposit and it could not be furnished him. Any money so held was in the custody of the Territory and the credit of the Territory was back of it. Any intimation that there would be more security in a private institution would be an attack upon the credit of the Territory.

The amount of money in the bank, for which the demand of Mr. Cooper was made, is \$218,368.50. Of this total the sum of \$123,822.55 had been deposited by Mr. Taylor to the credit of the Bureau of Immigration and the balance of \$94,545.95 had been placed in the bank by Mr. Cooper himself, after the departure of Mr. Taylor for the States. This sum is being decreased with each steamer. Some Chinese are now going back as their terms of service are expiring. The Doric next week will take back a number of the workers. Already more than twenty have signified their intention to return.

President Brown of the bank said yesterday that the money in question had been deposited by Mr. Taylor with an agreement that it remain on sixty days' notice of withdrawal. Notice had been served of desire to withdraw and at the expiration of the time the money would be paid to the Territorial Treasury. Since receiving that notice of withdrawal, however, there had been served upon the bank the notice of the Chinese Consul, and the fact that this had been received had been communicated to Acting Governor Cooper. Mr. Brown would not discuss the action of the bank in view of this notice.

The letter of Mr. Cooper to the Chinese Consul, written upon the receipt of the notice of protest against the Territory holding in its own vaults or using for its own purposes the money for which it is responsible, is as follows:

"Sir—Your letter of the 9th inst., addressed to Mr. Wray Taylor, ex-secretary of the Board of Immigration, has been referred to me.

"The Chinese who made the deposits with the Board of Immigration in accordance with the conditional permit issued to them by the Republic of Hawaii, are not entitled to the payment of the money so deposited, but in case the money was made the deposit desire to receive it, the fund is to be applied to the payment of their passage, and if not so used, it is to be paid to them.

"I have been informed that you have been informed as to the conditions of the Territorial Government regarding the fund you refer to. The Territorial Government will not make any use of the funds for any purpose except to those of such character as to be in the best interests of the Territory.

"I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, H. H. COOPER,
Acting Governor.

John J. Lee, Sec. of the Board of Immigration.

DIAMOND HEAD WAS MADE IN LESS THAN ONE HOUR'S TIME

There was quite a party gathered on the western slope of Diamond Head crater Saturday afternoon to listen to a talk by Dr. Soren E. Bishop on the eruption and formation of the crater. The subject matter gave rise to many questions which were ably answered by Dr. Bishop. Among those present were: Mrs. Jonathan Shaw, the Misses King, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Goudin, Miss Johnson, Miss Paulding, Miss Ruth C. Shaw, Miss Dorothy E. True, Miss Margaret E. Shaw, Miss Jessie C. Shaw, Miss Lulu Law, Miss May Frasier, Mr. C. H. Dickey, C. F. True, Judge Lyle Dickey, Mr. Law, L. J. Frasier and Rev. Mr. Hartley.

Dr. Bishop spoke in part as follows:
DR. BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

I suppose that you wish to hear some account of how this singular crater of Diamond Head was formed. It is properly a tuff-cone, being composed not of lava, like the main mountain mass inland, but of this soft brown rock called tuff.

Volcanic eruptions may be distinguished into two classes, the effusive and the explosive. In the former the molten rock is poured out and covers the mountain slopes with great floods. If you look up at the sides of Yonder ravines, which the rainstorms of many hundreds of thousands of years have worn out of the original dome-shaped mountain, you will see the black edges of the ancient lava streams lying in layers.

The tuff-cones are entirely different, and are produced by very brief and sudden explosive eruptions. The tuff was violently shot high aloft into the air in the form of superheated mud. This hot mud cooled and thickened by the expansion of its water and its partial escape as steam before reaching the ground. It hardened and cemented as it fell, though still liquid enough to form in thin layers or laminations as we see it lying around us at the base of the hill.

Several of these tuff-cones in this vicinity are of very recent formation, being only from five to forty thousand years old, although the great mountain masses of this island are probably a million or thirty miles old or more. Those ancient volcanic masses had long ago grown up by lava flows, had become dead volcanoes, had been eaten and weathered away by the rainstorms of a million years, and had gradually sunk by their own weight thousands of feet below their original level into the sea. Then, at a recent period, the long repose of the earth's crust below them became disturbed anew. This disturbance was very likely connected with the glacial period, and the weighing down of portions of the earth by deep continents of ice.

But, whatever the cause, fissures seem to have been formed in the crust of the earth, along these shores, through which the sea water penetrated to the white-hot magma or lava lying twenty-five or thirty miles below us. The water and lava became commingled into a fiery paste or mud. Finally the increasing pressure of the steam generated found vent through some fissure. A gigantic explosion ensued near where we stand, which was then in the sea, outside of the shore of the island. A fountain of mud was shot aloft to a height, probably, of three miles, and in a brief space of time piled up this cone.

Other tuff-cones stand near us. Yonder a few miles to the east lies the broad and massive Koko, and a little northeast the great cone of Koko Point.

POLO MATCH THIS WEEK

Oahu and Makawao Clubs to Play on Maui Next Friday. Latest Arrangements.

Next Friday afternoon the polo game between the Maui and Oahu clubs will be played on a ground near Maunaloa Seminary. It will be the first championship game to be played on Maui under the auspices of the Hawaiian Polo Association.

The teams will probably line up as follows:

Maui Club—F. E. Baldwin, George Bailey, David Fleming, Harry Copp, Sam Kalama. Club colors, black and orange.

Oahu Club—Charles Judd, Ed. Damon, "Kauka" Judd, Henry Damon. Club colors, blue and white.

Of the arrangements for the game the Maui News says:

The ponies for the Oahu Club came over on Wednesday's steamer and are being housed and exercised at the Maui Club. A very club house has recently been erected at the grounds, thanks to the kindly generosity of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, and on next Friday afternoon the ladies will serve refreshments during the game, at the club house.

Visitors from Waikiki, Honolulu and elsewhere can visit the game by going up on the 1:30 train to Paia, where carriages can be procured. The game will not be concluded in time to catch the afternoon train, but a special train will be run to bring the visitors from Paia into the afternoon. A complimentary invitation to the general public is extended by the local club.

The advertiser's special correspondent writes of the coming game as follows:

This is the best subject of talk in this city at the present time. The Oahu Club, which is the champion of the Hawaiian polo, is to play the Maui Club, which is the champion of the Hawaiian polo, on next Friday afternoon. The game will be played on a ground near Maunaloa Seminary. It will be the first championship game to be played on Maui under the auspices of the Hawaiian Polo Association.

like. West is our familiar Punchbowl and a little farther the Salt Lake crater, all built up of this soft-laminated tuff, which was shot out of the bowels of the earth as hot mud.

The tuff-fountain escaping from its confinement, at once expanded and spread out like a vast tree. Here at Diamond Head, which is one mile in diameter, the bulk of the mud spread out half a mile in all directions before ending its fall. Thus a very exact circular ring was piled up of one mile in diameter. There was, however, another influence, that of a violent easterly wind which deflected the entire fountain westward, throwing the circular ring about 1,500 feet west of where it would have been.

The wind also acted with especial force upon the highest part of the fountain, flinging and piling it up on the western side of the crater in a lofty cone. A large part of that cone has been weathered away by the impact of rainstorms upon the soft rock; but it still stands in a peak some 200 feet higher than the main rim. The vent or point of issue of the tuff-fountain must have been at the lowest point of the interior, where lies the present pond of water.

Your attention has necessarily been attracted to the immense quantity of limy or calcareous incrustation pervading the tuff. It lies thickly around our feet. Whence came it? It came from the ancient coral reefs, one of more than a thousand feet in thickness through which the explosion of tuff tore its way to the air. As this island slowly subsided through the ages, the coral reefs which fringed its shores continued to build upwards upon the top of their predecessors, so that a continuous mass of reef exists of great depth, as was shown by the boring of the Campbell well of 1,500 feet at the outer base of Diamond Head.

As the stream of tuff shot to the surface with the velocity of a cannon ball, it tore away the sides of the fissure, and carried up tens of thousands of tons of the coral reef. The intense heat of the water dissolved the lime, and on expansion precipitated it as white incrustation intermingled with the brown tuff. Very little trace of organic coral structure seems to have been left.

Not only coral but quantities of ancient lava rock were also torn from the sides of the vent. You will doubtless find blocks of black and vesicular lava embedded in the tuff, which are thus accounted for. At Maunaloa enormous masses of pebbles and boulders are to be seen, which were ejected from Salt Lake crater, a mile away. They were torn from ancient pebble beaches, now sunk thousands of feet below.

A quite simple calculation may show that less than an hour at most was occupied in the building of Diamond Head. A velocity of not less than 1000 feet in a second would suffice to eject the tuff-fountain to the necessary height of two or three miles. The vent must have had a sectional area of more than 5,000 square feet (note the size of the Punchbowl vent). Therefore five million cubic feet of tuff were ejected every second, or 300,000,000 cubic feet in a minute. But the entire mass of Diamond Head tuff could not have exceeded twelve billions or 12,000,000,000 of cubic feet. This would allow only forty minutes for the ejection of the entire mass. It is probable, however, that the vent was several times as large as the 5,000 square feet allowed, and the time of ejection proportionally shorter. I do not believe that the whole job took twenty minutes.

The "Argonaut" sneers at Hawaii as a group of "volcanic pustules." These tuff-cones are a sort of volcanic pustules.

tain; Harry Copp, David Fleming, and George Bailey, with Sam E. Kalama as substitute.

The new club house recently built on the Makawao grounds and presented to the local polo players by Hon. H. P. Baldwin is now completed. Its dimensions, including the veranda, are about twenty feet by thirty feet and at present it has but eight lockers. Inasmuch as the building is open on the side facing the grounds, it will be provided with benches and used as a grand stand on the day of the approaching contest.

It is reported that a large party of Honolulu people will come to Maui next week to attend the game. Among those mentioned are S. E. Damon, and Charlie Judd, who will play; Walter and Isaac Dillingham who, after the match, will go to Ulupalakua for a game of polo; Mrs. J. C. Walker, Misses Juliet King, Katie Cornwell and others.

Henry Damon is the guest of his cousin, F. E. Baldwin of Paia; "Kauka" and Lawrence Judd are at Grove Ranch.

COMMITTS SUICIDE

A Japanese Cook Strangles Himself to Death.

A Japanese by the name of Sontara Nisida committed suicide in the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's mill early Sunday morning by tying a handkerchief around his neck and strangling himself to death.

He was a cook on board the British ship Antelope, now in the Kahului harbor, but had run away. Early Sunday morning he came in the postoffice and stated that the towing of the ship made him sick and that he did not want to return. He said he was afraid he would be arrested and taken aboard again—Maui News.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would cure if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it fail. Mrs. Curtis Baker, Rockwell, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, U. S. A.

HONORS TO THE DEAD

Great Gathering at Funeral of W. C. Wilder.

Honored by the men amid whom he had passed the stirring scenes of his life, the body of William Chauncey Wilder was committed to the earth at Nuanu Cemetery yesterday afternoon. In the presence of a gathering of his friends which more than filled the family residence, while the odors of many flowers made heavy the quiet air, the last rites were said.

The funeral of W. C. Wilder drew such a throng of the men and women of Honolulu as has not been gathered in years. Long before the hour set for the services floral tributes began to arrive at the residence. It was a collection which represented the good-will of every element in the city's life. From the leading firms of the city came immense pieces, the firm of which he was the head sending a great wheel. Even the humble Chinese servants of the dead man had added their tribute and interspersed among the remembrances were the simple leis brought and laid upon the bier by native men and women who had felt the kindly influence of a generous nature.

As the friends of the family gathered they were conducted to the Ewa parlor and the verandas by a corps of ushers consisting of Messrs. J. P. Cooke, Chas. Atterton, Bishop and Arthur Wilder. These and the hallways were more than filled and the late comers were placed about the long windows and on the lawn. The bier was placed in the Wal-kiki parlors, which were reserved for the immediate family and the members of the choir. About the men and women gathered the four sons and two daughters-in-law of the dead; his brother, Mr. John Wilder, and his sister, Mrs. Shepherd. The widow was still suffering from the prostration of the shock and was kept in her room by her physician. The music was furnished by Mrs. E. R. Stackable, Mrs. Damon, Mr. H. F. Wichman and Mr. Beardslee, under the direction of Mr. Wichman, the accompaniment being by Professor Loggins.

The service was brief and unostentatious. The Rev. George L. Pearson of the Methodist Episcopal Church officiated, first reading the 99th Psalm and a part of the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes. After prayer, the choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Mr. Pearson then made a few remarks, saying that death was the great question of man, but the greater one is life. Death was only accidental. In referring to the deceased, Mr. Pearson said it was not for him to speak of Mr. Wilder to those who were his comrades and fellow citizens, or his social or business acquaintances. He referred touchingly to the influence of the father in the family, and of how much the sons owed to him for his guidance during his lifetime. He urged as the most affectionate tribute to the memory of one whose life had been marked by such true greatness that all who had known him should strive to live such a life as had been passed before them. He made a touching reference to the grief of the widow.

The pall-bearers were W. F. Allen, H. P. Baldwin, A. S. Hartwell, John A. McCandless, S. B. Rose and John Ouderkirk. The body was borne by the Hawaiians employed by the firm.

The funeral procession to the cemetery was imposing. The right of the line was given to the Grand Army comrades of the deceased and the next position was accorded to the band. Following came a selected company of the National Guard, a squad of police and then the long line of carriages. Acting Governor Cooper, the heads of departments and many members of the Legislature, as well as representatives of all leading business houses, were there.

At the grave the ceremony was as simple as that at the residence. After prayer the choir sang "Shall We Gather at the River," and after the ceremony the bugler sounded taps, the last ceremonial over the remains of the soldier.

MRS. SAM'L. PARKER DIES IN NEW YORK

News of the death of Mrs. Samuel Parker reached her friends in this city yesterday by the Sierra. There were no particulars but it is understood that she failed to rally after an operation to which she submitted in New York. Mrs. Parker had not been in the best health before leaving for the States, but there were none of her friends here to whom the news of her death did not come as a shock. Her bereaved husband, Colonel Parker, expects to bring the remains here by the Ventura, arriving Tuesday next for burial in the Mana cemetery, where lie the children who have passed away.

Hattie Napela Parker was the daughter of Napela, a Maui chief, who married Kitty Richardson, daughter of the late Judge Richardson. She was educated at Oahu College, where she met the man whose wife she became. The surviving children are Mrs. Frank Woods, Mrs. Carl Widemann, Sam Parker, Jr., Ernest Parker and James Parker. Mrs. Parker was 46 years of age at her death. She was one of the most prominent of the society women of the island and was known all over the group as a charming hostess and a loving wife and mother.

Mrs. Parker was known to Hawaiians by the name of Napela. The word means a compass and was given to her by Kamehameha V as a compliment to her beauty, which as the King said, "glowed every day in her." She was even in her maturity, one of the most perfect types of Hawaiian beauty and was admired as much on the coast, where she was well known, as she was here.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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GEORGE GOODWIN
Honolulu, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

MRS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBURY & SONS, 27 and 29, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with COTYCEA SOAP, followed by

and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general agents, H. I.

